SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

ANNUAL SALES, 50,000 TONS.

This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for eighteen years, is unsurpassed for use on Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Flower Bed. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

—FOR SALE BY—

J. PHILBRICK,	Augusta, at Plaster Mill.	CLEMENT & PAINE,	Hallowell.
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8g21

The Corbin Disc Harrow.

WITH OR WITHOUT
Grain Seeder Attachment.

This popular implement is now recognized as being not only the BEST Disc Harrow IN THE WORLD, but is rapidly displacing all other Harrows. Farmers who have used it for a season or two are unwilling to be without it under any other Harrow. We recommend the Corbin Disc Harrow to our friends as being superior to any other Disc Harrow, because

1st, it is the FIRST and ONLY successful flexible harrow made [all others must be locked, and made of half rigid to work at all].

2nd, it is the only successful harrow with INDEPENDENT VIBRATING GANGS [all others are coupled together so that one cannot vibrate or surmount stones or other obstacles without pulling the other along with it, thereby increasing the draft].

3rd, it is the only Harrow with ANTI-FRICTION ROLLERS in the bearings, the balls and boxes being entirely dust proof. These rollers last from three times to as long as any other bearing, and the draft draws from 10 to 20 per cent. easier (in consequence of its ANTI-FRICTION ROLLERS) in bearings, than any other Harrow, while doing the same amount of work.

4th, it is the only DISC Harrow with SPRING CENTRE PLOW to cut the centre furrow and prevent the formation of a ridge.

5th, it is the only Disc Harrow with a perfect SEEDER ATTACHMENT, which can be put on or off IN HALF A MINUTE.

6th, With the Seeder Attachment, it is the only Disc Harrow that sows its own grain, and does it so that was ever awarded the MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY at the great AMERICAN INSTITUTE Fair, 1883.

In conclusion, simplicity and durability, combined with the advantages above enumerated, will make it the favorite with all farmers, who want the best of tools, and do not wish to be driven to buy a cheap *CORBIN DISC HARROW on trial,* in competition with any machine made.

$65. OATS FOR FARMERS. $65.

Every farmer who buys a CORBIN DISC HARROW this Spring will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, one bushel of WILKIE OATS, the best yielding grain ever introduced. A supply of CORBIN DISC HARROW AND SEEDER will be presented to the farmer that produces the largest yield from the seed we thus furnish FREE. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that crops can be increased 30 per cent. by using a CORBIN DISC HARROW with a Corbin Disc Seeder Attachment, and seventeen (117), with breaking cart more generally known. Send for circulars. Address

KENDALL & WHITNEY,
General Agents for Maine,
PORTLAND, MAINE. 8i19

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known. Heals all other Remedies for External Use.

For CUTS, BRUISES, Sprains, Chilblains, Chilblains, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Stomach, Pain in the Chest, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, CURES Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Bowels, Nausea, Vomiting, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back, Kidneys and Loins, Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Joints, Sudden Colds, Chills, Fevers, Inflammatory and Bilious Fevers, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Affections of all kinds, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Paralysis, Numbness, Loss of Muscular Power, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Kidneys and Loins, Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Joints, Sudden Colds, Chills, Fevers, Inflammatory and Bilious Fevers, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Affections of all kinds, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Paralysis, Numbness, Loss of Muscular Power,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIAL BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Price 25 cents per box. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for price. Book "How to Get Well" free. "In my practice I use no other.—J. Donaldson, M.D., Derby, Iowa." "Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents.—Dr. Parsons, Purgative Pill Co., Kansas City, Mo." "Have used your Pills in my family for years.—Mrs. Jane Morning, Ed. Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y."

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is made in Boston, that Boston is the home of Sheridan's Condition Powder, and that almost every package of "Condition Powder" you buy is labeled with the name of Sheridan's Condition Powder. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents a package. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA. Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Pamphlet free. Address, Sheridan Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
THE LATEST OFFICIAL VALUATIONS
DETERMINED BY
Our State Chemists,

from samples drawn by THE CHEMISTS THEMSELVES from goods found on sale at the OPEN MARKET, are as follows:

Cumberland Superphosphate,	$40.83
BUFFALO POTATO AND HOP PHOSPHATE,	37.93
BAY STATE FERTILIZER,	37.72
SAG HARBOR SUPERPHOSPHATE,	31.30
DIRIGO FERTILIZER,	34.20
BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE,	35.98
BRADLEY'S N. E. SUPERPHOSPHATE,	38.34
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,	35.74
BUFFALO AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE,	35.55
STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE,	31.78
BAY STATE BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE,	30.70
COMMON SENSE FERTILIZER, (DOLE'S)	35.67
DISSOLVED BONE, (BOWKER'S)	36.55
RED BEACH, X. L. C. B.,	36.57
RED BEACH BONE PHOSPHATE,	36.19

Accordingly, the *CUMBERLAND SUPERPHOSPHATE* exceeds, in value and quality, any Fertilizer offered in this State. SEE OFFICIAL REPORTS, 1883 AND 1884, OF A. GILBERT, ESQ., STATE INSPECTOR OF FERTILIZERS.

Apply to Our Nearest Local Agents, or

CUMBERLAND BONE CO.,
Portland, Me.

The Kemp Manure Spreader!

Leads evenly and thoroughly all kinds of Manure found on the farm, from the roughest and toughest down to the finest, including ashes, in all conditions, wet or dry, covering every square inch of surface with finely pulverized manure, insuring rapid growth and uniformity in all parts of the field. It spreads a load in two minutes and the owner knows exactly how much manure he is using. Thus saving all trouble of measuring his field and his manure pile. TWO LOADS of manure applied with the Kemp are equal to three put on by hand, as the crop will bear testimony. To buy a spreader is a cheap way to buy manure. Send for Descriptive Circulars.

Manufactured by the

RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.

WILLIAMS, CLARK & CO'S
FERTILIZERS
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BONES
—AND—
BLOOD
Of the Cattle Slaughtered for New York.
GENERAL AND SPECIAL } FERTILIZERS for { GENERAL AND SPECIAL } CROPS.
General Office, 101 PEARL STREET, N.Y. (Cotton Exchange Building.)

FAY CURRANT GRAPES
BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD
EARLY, HARDY, PRODUCTIVE, LARGE, BEAUTIFUL, GOOD.
SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS. EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FREE. CONCORD, N. H.

Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LIII. Augusta, Maine, Thursday, May 7, 1885. No. 25.

Bees serve as active agents in the fertilization of plants, and are not destructive in the smallest degree. They are profitable because they gather and store up that which would be entirely lost without their aid.

The Connecticut valley in Western Massachusetts is suffering from the prevalence of hay cholera, and wide-spread alarm is being felt. The veterinarian has found fully 300 cases on farms in a distance of 20 miles.

One and a half bushels by measure of oats is enough seed to the acre on land in condition to seed to grass. In an experience covering many years, in our own practice, as heavy crops have resulted as formerly under heavier seeding. Try it.

An Ohio stock raiser suggests that farmers who adopt the practice of grazing pigs in summer upon clover or grass, and then finishing them off in the fall for a couple of weeks on corn, can stand a lower market than those who feed their pigs in the pen all the year round. Grazing makes the cheapest pork.

Harper's Monthly for May contains a pleasant paper on Jersey cattle in America by Hark Comstock, with beautiful illustrations of Oconomia, Eurotas, Bombe, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Dandelion and calf, and Jersey Belle of Schuate and Alphes. It is a graceful tribute to this splendid butter breed.

A consignment of 115 bulls, Galloway breed, has arrived and been taken to quarantine at Waltham. These bulls were imported by Presidents Hill, of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad company. They are designed for breeding purposes, and are to be distributed along the line of the road on Hill's farms.

A writer in Bradstreet's asserts that after thirty-five years' experience in Iowa he has never known a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy or stock farm. A merchant in a country town in this State, states that those of his customers who are running a dairy business always pay down for their purchases. There is no need of their running a store account—they always have means at hand.

The Connecticut Legislature has wisely appropriated $7000 to the Storrs' Agricultural School, to graduate, annually, nearly the growing necessity for agricultural schools being more appreciated and their needs being provided for. The feeling toward our own State College, the sentiment disclosed in the Massachusetts Legislature, and lastly this action of the State of Connecticut in aid of the Storrs school, is gratifying evidence all around of the change that is going on.

Captain Richard King, of Nueces Co., Texas, long known as the cattle king of the Southwest, died in San Antonio last week. He was perhaps the largest individual land, cattle, and horse owner in the United States. His ranch comprises Nueces, Camero, Hidalgo and Starr Counties. His land has a water frontage on the Rio Grande of seventy-five miles. Last year his horses were numbered at 40,000 and cattle at 150,000. He is said to be worth $4,000,000.

In a lecture before the Connecticut Board of Agriculture by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the Grange, incidentally, received the following marked compliment: "It is a great institution, and to me it seems to epitomise Heaven's free dom, because it is the only institution I know of where men and women meet together as equals, treat each other as if one knew just as much as the other, and all have equal privileges. It is the only institution in this country, so far as I know, where there is absolute equity."

At a recent forced sale for cash in Dakota, a poor farmer's wheat was closed out for ten cents per bushel. This was the only bid and was made by the creditor. In ordinary times this farmer would probably have pulled through and cleared himself of debt. The fact is given to show the impolicy of running heavily in debt to make crops with only the crops themselves to pay debts with. It may also give discontented Eastern farmers some idea of the greater hardships which farmers of the West are suffering.

The Experiment Station is now at work on the examination of fertilizers, as provided for by the law. The analyses being made are in charge of the acting director, Prof. Walter Balentine, assisted by the assistant chemist, Prof. Bartlett. Prof. Balentine has sampled the fertilizers on sale at Bangor and vicinity, and Z. A. Gilbert, the former inspector, has been deputized to assist him in this work in the central and western parts of the State. The results will be published as soon as the work is completed, that the farmers may have the benefit of it as soon as possible.

Members of the Worcester county, Mass., Agricultural Society, on learning that the New England Society were going to Maine with their next exhibition, took steps for the organization of a State industrial society, with headquarters at Worcester; and Hon. Chas. B. Pratt, President, O. B. Hadwen, Hon. J. W. Stockwell of Sutton, Secretary Eastabrook and C. L. Hartahorn were appointed a committee to put the matter in immediate motion. There is no reason why Massachusetts may not support a vigorous and successful organization of the kind, and Worcester is a good center for the exhibitions.

Good help on the farm is the most profitable in the end. Poor help—cheap help—necessitates a constant superintendence on the part of the employer or some one designated for the purpose. Farm work is of such a kind, and is in such variety, that the system of setting crews of cheap help at work with a boss to stand over and direct them, is not practicable. Hence, for ordinary farm work it is better to employ intelligent help. This of course implies good wages. With faithful and efficient help attending diligently to business, the employer is well suited; good wages serve to keep the help satisfied and contented. Between the two all goes easy and pleasant.

Milk fever is a serious and generally fatal malady. Maj. Campbell Brown, well known in Jersey circles, writes to the Breeder's *Gazette* that he has just saved the life of a valuable cow by the following remedy: One and one half pints of fresh land and one half pint of kerosene oil mixed, and given in new milk. Melt the lard and stir in the kerosene. Repeat the dose after two hours. Nothing more need be given. Another remedy given by O. M. Tisdam, Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, is to bleed freely in the neck, taking away two-thirds of a pailfull of blood. Follow with a dose of one pint of whiskey to quicken circulation.

Much of the Western butter is handled at what are known as butter factories. A party establishes himself on the line of a railway or at some central point, and arranges with the farmers to receive their butter under certain specified conditions, at his factory. This butter is then reworked, colored and salted to a uniform condition, and packed in clean and neat packages. It is then sent forward to Eastern markets as "factory" or "dairy" butter. "Imitation Western creamery" butter is produced at these factories from purchases of only good dairy butter, forwarded in rolls to the factory right from the churn without salting or coloring. It is sweet and sound but of as many different shades as there were makers. Working, salting and coloring brings it to a uniform and an attractive condition, where it sells for a good price in Eastern markets.

Among the rules adopted by the municipal council of Cork for the regulation of the town butter market, after providing for a thorough and rigid system of inspection, is the following relating to fraudulent butter: "Any person who shall bring or send to the butter market for sale or inspection any butter fraudulently prepared or mixed, or any butterine or other compound or substance in imitation or substitution of genuine butter, or who brings or sends any butter for sale or inspection which contains an undue quantity of water, whereby the weight is fraudulently increased, or shall practice any deceit or fraud with respect to the quality thereof, shall, in addition to having same seized or detained by the superintendent or his deputy, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds ($50) for each firkin of such butter, and the justice or justices before whom any offense is proved under the by-law may, in addition, order the butter to be forfeited to the trustees." Where there is a will to do it there seems to be a way to prevent sales of fraudulent butter.

A "Life Member" in another column inquires for the annual report of the State Agricultural Society. Whose duty is it, if not a member's, to look after and inquire into the service of the officers whom such members have appointed? and in what way are members to learn how affairs have been administered unless through the reports of the officers? The society, the plant, belongs to the members, and not to the officers exclusively. Those members have a right to a knowledge of the transactions in detail. We believe there is a constitutional provision that the treasurer shall annually make a detailed report of the financial transactions of the Society. It certainly can have no injurious effects for the members having the usefulness of the society in view to look sharply after its management as carried on through the officers in whose care it is left. We trust there are many life members, who, with an active interest in the welfare and efficiency of the society, are watching sharply the administration of its affairs. Where is the annual report?

The Corn Crop.

Corn is being better appreciated as a farm crop, especially on farms devoted to stock husbandry. There is no crop grown which furnishes so much of stock food to the acre as does a crop of corn, in the ripened grain and the accompanying fodder. The critical attention recently given to the feeding merits of corn fodder, as found in the practice of good farmers, has served to establish a much higher estimate of the value of this part of the crop than formerly prevailed; and has as well, served to prompt the producers to greater care in the harvesting and the preservation for future use. Modern methods of planting and hoeing the crop have greatly reduced the cost. With the former labor required in planting, and the long and tedious work of hand hoeing at a busy season of the year, it was hardly practicable to devote large areas to the crop. A dependence, too, entirely upon barn manures made it impossible to extend its culture as pleasure, and at the same time grain the manuring necessary to success. Now, all this is changed. The barn manures may be extended by commercial manures to any extent desired. The planting can be done in less hours than it formerly took days. The hoeing is simply field work for a team and man. These conditions render it possible to extend the area of this crop far above what formerly was devoted to it, and what is better still, it can be grown at much less cost. In all of the corn growing sections of the State, this crop can now be grown, and on a large scale too, at a cost less than its price in the market. Farmers are realizing this, and as a consequence are giving the crop increased attention. Under present methods of manuring and culture it is a surer crop than formerly.

The three last years have been remarkable for their low temperature and for the absence of those heated terms so advantageous to the corn crop. The season of 1883 was one of the most unfavorable in many years. Yet in each of these years excellent crops of corn have been grown by those farmers who have adopted modern methods. A crop then that will give so much of valuable stock food to the acre, and at the same time be one of the most sure crops produced on the farm, is certainly worthy of all the attention that can be given it, and we are confident its importance will still further increase among us.

New England Fair at Bangor.

At a meeting of the executive officers of the New England Agricultural Society, recently held at Boston, it was formally decided to hold the next fair at Bangor, in connection with the Eastern Maine Fair Association, the first week in September. Twice before has the New England Fair been held in this State, both times at Portland. Bangor offers every facility for holding a great fair, and for the accommodation of the people who may attend, and the officers of the Eastern Fair Association will do all in their power to make it a success. Heretofore, and we presume it will be so arranged the present year, the local officers will be charged with the work of carrying on the exhibition. With their former experience and the advantage of being at home on their own ground, it may be expected that the responsible duties involved will be performed with that same efficiency that has proved so satisfactory to exhibitors and visitors alike, at the two fairs held by this association. At the annual meeting of the New England Society last winter at Boston, there appeared to be a widespread opposition among the large number of members of the society present, to the proposition to go to Bangor, on the ground of location. It was an extreme point of the territory embraced by the society. Now that it has been decided to go to Bangor, we trust that such a feeling may not prevail to render unfriendly the exhibition, but that it will be a New England exhibition in fact as well as in name.

Notes.

MR. EDITOR: I am building a cheese factory in this town, and intend to have it ready to receive milk the first of June. Our cows are mostly what we call natives, very fair milkers. I wish to inquire through the Farmer, what breed of bull it would be best to introduce for the purpose of crossing with our cows, that we may realize the most financially from them? In selecting blood, I think we should look first for cheese, second, beef, third, butter. Are the Holsteins a tough, hardy breed of cattle? How will they stand our cold winters, poor barns and short feed as compared with other breeds? S. H. HUSSEY. *Blaine.*

The Holsteins are good milkers, rapid growers, and fatten well when fed for that purpose. So far as experience has shown, they are hardy and accommodate themselves to our climate readily. It may not, however, be unwise economy for you to look so far away for stock with which to improve your own. There is a strain of good milking thoroughbred Shorthorn stock in the hands of Hon. E. E. Parkhurst, Maysville, which possibly may be worth to you for the purpose named, as much as stock far-ther away which will cost much more money. If you are to make dairying a special feature of your work, your interest lies first of all in doing the best possible by the cows you now have, by giving them good feed always, and good care and comfortable quarters at all times. Many apparently ordinary cows will prove under this better treatment, to be superior animals. Improved blood will amount to but little without having first learned the importance of care and food.

MR. EDITOR: Will you inform me through the columns of the Maine Farmer, where I can find a book that treats on cattle diseases? What time is the best time to trim apple trees? A SUBSCRIBER.

Send to *American Agriculturist*, 751 Broadway, New York, for a list with prices of their publications on cattle diseases, and select from that list. Now is a good time to trim apple trees.

BOWDOINHAM, ME., Dec. 4, 1883.

INCREASE 100 PER CENT. *Gents:* I used your Bowker Hill and Drill Phosphate this season on my farm in Brooks, Waldo Co., with good results. Found it particularly efficacious on corn and beans, also on oats. I am well satisfied that it added 100 per cent. to the yield where no barn manure was used, and where barn manure was used, it added 25 to 50 per cent. yield. For root crops, is is just the thing. I intend using more another year on my farm here. J. W. LANE.

MATE WANTED by L. L. Gardiner, Sumner, for a high grade Durham steer, dark red, dropped August 18, 1884, 4 feet 8 or 10 inches in the line, a remarkably nice built animal.

From a Reliable Farmer of Cumberland County.

STROUDWATER, Aug. 5, 1884.

CUMBERLAND BONE CO. *Dear Sirs:* I used on my farm and distributed among my neighbors this season nearly ten tons of Cumberland Superphosphate. I tried it on beans both by spreading manure and putting Phosphate in the hill, and by spreading Phosphate and putting Phosphate in the hill, and the result was equal, showing that there can be a great saving made by spreading Phosphate broadcast. Four hundred pounds Phosphate to the acre broadcast will produce same result as four cords manure broadcast. The Phosphate costs $20.00, the manure $40.00, showing a difference of $20.00 on one acre. The above example applies to spreading, and not in the hill. Another test to show that Phosphate will pay broadcast, one year I laid down one acre to oats, sowing grass seed, using 600 lbs. Phosphate, and this year my crop of hay is equal to any crop I ever raised with manure. I also planted corn and potatoes in the hill with excellent results.

Cumberland Superphosphate has been proving better and better every year of late, since I have given it my close attention, and I now am satisfied by practical tests that it is really the best fertilizer sold in this State. LUCIEN PHINNEY.

SKOWHEGAN, ME., Dec. 19, 1884.

FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE. I have used Bradley's Superphosphate for acre of land with good results. I have also, at different times, used all the various brands of fertilizers offered in the market; none have ever given me as good results as the above, and I shall continue to use it as long as it does for me what it has done in the past.

In 1881 I planted one and one-fourth acres of sweet corn; the land was well manured with common stable manure, and I used 500 pounds of Bradley's Phosphate. My crop was four thousand pounds of corn and three bushels of beans,—the latter planted where the crows pulled pulled up the corn. HORACE BEAL.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

How I Grow my Cabbages.

Having been fairly successful for several years past in the raising of cabbages, for a reason probably why questions similar to the following are repeated times each succeeding season, viz.: "How do you manage to raise them?" Trusting an answer may be of interest to some of the numerous readers of the Maine Farmer. I take the liberty to reply as follows: Some of my neighbors claim as a consequence are giving the crop increased attention. Under present methods of manuring and culture it is a surer crop than formerly.

The three last years have been remarkable for their low temperature and for the absence of those heated terms so advantageous to the corn crop. The season of 1883 was one of the most unfavorable in many years. Yet in each of these years excellent crops of corn have been grown by those farmers who have adopted modern methods. A crop then that will give so much of valuable stock food to the acre, and at the same time be one of the most sure crops produced on the farm, is certainly worthy of all the attention that can be given it, and we are confident its importance will still further increase among us.

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From a Reliable Farmer of Cumberland County.

STROUDWATER, Aug. 5, 1884.

CUMBERLAND BONE CO. *Dear Sirs:* I used on my farm and distributed among my neighbors this season nearly ten tons of Cumberland Superphosphate. I tried it on beans both by spreading manure and putting Phosphate in the hill, and by spreading Phosphate and putting Phosphate in the hill, and the result was equal, showing that there can be a great saving made by spreading Phosphate broadcast. Four hundred pounds Phosphate to the acre broadcast will produce same result as four cords manure broadcast. The Phosphate costs $20.00, the manure $40.00, showing a difference of $20.00 on one acre. The above example applies to spreading, and not in the hill. Another test to show that Phosphate will pay broadcast, one year I laid down one acre to oats, sowing grass seed, using 600 lbs. Phosphate, and this year my crop of hay is equal to any crop I ever raised with manure. I also planted corn and potatoes in the hill with excellent results.

Cumberland Superphosphate has been proving better and better every year of late, since I have given it my close attention, and I now am satisfied by practical tests that it is really the best fertilizer sold in this State. LUCIEN PHINNEY.

SKOWHEGAN, ME., Dec. 19, 1884.

FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE. I have used Bradley's Superphosphate for acre of land with good results. I have also, at different times, used all the various brands of fertilizers offered in the market; none have ever given me as good results as the above, and I shall continue to use it as long as it does for me what it has done in the past.

In 1881 I planted one and one-fourth acres of sweet corn; the land was well manured with common stable manure, and I used 500 pounds of Bradley's Phosphate. My crop was four thousand pounds of corn and three bushels of beans,—the latter planted where the crows pulled pulled up the corn. HORACE BEAL.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

How I Grow my Cabbages.

Having been fairly successful for several years past in the raising of cabbages, for a reason probably why questions similar to the following are repeated times each succeeding season, viz.: "How do you manage to raise them?" Trusting an answer may be of interest to some of the numerous readers of the Maine Farmer. I take the liberty to reply as follows: Some of my neighbors claim as a consequence are giving the crop increased attention. Under present methods of manuring and culture it is a surer crop than formerly.

The three last years have been remarkable for their low temperature and for the absence of those heated terms so advantageous to the corn crop. The season of 1883 was one of the most unfavorable in many years. Yet in each of these years excellent crops of corn have been grown by those farmers who have adopted modern methods. A crop then that will give so much of valuable stock food to the acre, and at the same time be one of the most sure crops produced on the farm, is certainly worthy of all the attention that can be given it, and we are confident its importance will still further increase among us.

New England Fair at Bangor.

At a meeting of the executive officers of the New England Agricultural Society, recently held at Boston, it was formally decided to hold the next fair at Bangor, in connection with the Eastern Maine Fair Association, the first week in September. Twice before has the New England Fair been held in this State, both times at Portland. Bangor offers every facility for holding a great fair, and for the accommodation of the people who may attend, and the officers of the Eastern Fair Association will do all in their power to make it a success. Heretofore, and we presume it will be so arranged the present year, the local officers will be charged with the work of carrying on the exhibition. With their former experience and the advantage of being at home on their own ground, it may be expected that the responsible duties involved will be performed with that same efficiency that has proved so satisfactory to exhibitors and visitors alike, at the two fairs held by this association. At the annual meeting of the New England Society last winter at Boston, there appeared to be a widespread opposition among the large number of members of the society present, to the proposition to go to Bangor, on the ground of location. It was an extreme point of the territory embraced by the society. Now that it has been decided to go to Bangor, we trust that such a feeling may not prevail to render unfriendly the exhibition, but that it will be a New England exhibition in fact as well as in name.

Notes.

MR. EDITOR: I am building a cheese factory in this town, and intend to have it ready to receive milk the first of June. Our cows are mostly what we call natives, very fair milkers. I wish to inquire through the Farmer, what breed of bull it would be best to introduce for the purpose of crossing with our cows, that we may realize the most financially from them? In selecting blood, I think we should look first for cheese, second, beef, third, butter. Are the Holsteins a tough, hardy breed of cattle? How will they stand our cold winters, poor barns and short feed as compared with other breeds? S. H. HUSSEY. *Blaine.*

The Holsteins are good milkers, rapid growers, and fatten well when fed for that purpose. So far as experience has shown, they are hardy and accommodate themselves to our climate readily. It may not, however, be unwise economy for you to look so far away for stock with which to improve your own. There is a strain of good milking thoroughbred Shorthorn stock in the hands of Hon. E. E. Parkhurst, Maysville, which possibly may be worth to you for the purpose named, as much as stock farther away which will cost much more money. If you are to make dairying a special feature of your work, your interest lies first of all in doing the best possible by the cows you now have, by giving them good feed always, and good care and comfortable quarters at all times. Many apparently ordinary cows will prove under this better treatment, to be superior animals. Improved blood will amount to but little without having first learned the importance of care and food.

MR. EDITOR: Will you inform me

will generally be from April 25th to May 10th. These plants should produce heads suitable for market the latter part of July or first week in August.

For successful crops a sowing of seed is made at intervals of a week or ten days up to the last of May, and planted out up to the last of July, and sometimes in August after a crop of peas. In sowing seed for late crops I make beds of such a width that the center can conveniently be reached from either side, or perhaps three feet wide and raised a little above the general level; the beds are marked off in drills crosswise and six inches apart, so that a hoe can be used between the plants, about 50 or 60 seed are sown to each foot of drill and covered about ½ inch deep, the soil if dry being firmed over them by patting with the back of a spade. As soon as the rows can be seen, the ground is well stirred with a hoe or rake whether any weeds can be seen or not, and the operation repeated often, no plants are more benefited by stirring the soil than cabbage. As soon as the plants make the first rough leaf they are thinned to about twenty-five or thirty to a foot of row or thinner, if the room can be spared, and the thinnings transplanted to another bed where they are allowed more room, and usually make the best plants.

The little black flea beetle is often very troublesome to the cabbage plant grower, and various methods are resorted to for protecting the plants against their ravages, such as dusting with soot, plaster, ashes, snuff, &c., when the dew is on, and also early in the morning when the dew is on, but as the flea beetle finds its food by the sense of smell, the most successful application is something which will destroy or change the natural smell of the plants, and for this purpose a mixture of plaster and superphosphate of commerce, with enough of the odor not only helps keep off the fleas but also acts as a fertilizer to the plants. Stakes which have been wet with kerosene and then dried so that they will not burn, placed over the beds often answer a good purpose; but the best protection is a heavy dressing of poultry manure applied broadcast and dug in with a fork, and the sun-in-law on his farm went out into the field, plowed, manured and planted early corn, cucumbers, peas, beans, sowed onion, beet, cabbage, parsnip and carrot seed, sprouted the potatoes that he wished for early use, and for early onions he set out sets, and planted the rest with seed, and when all was well furnished with vegetables, and his lady was well satisfied with what she had to furnish her guests; also, he had early and late potatoes, and the son

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.—May 7, 1885.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 7, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

G. S. ATER will call upon our subscribers in Knox County, during May.

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick during May.

MR. JOHN F. FRYE will call upon our subscribers in Kennebec district during May.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT, will call upon our subscribers in Hancock County during May and June.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a law prohibiting combinations to regulate insurance rates.

Memorial exercises in memory of the poet Poe, were held in New York, Monday, and a monument unveiled. The speech was made by Edwin Booth.

It is estimated that a million and a quarter of catskins are used annually by furriers. It would save the country millions of dollars if there were as many dogskins used.

The States to vote this year are, Ohio in October, and Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississipi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia in November.

H. O. Stanley has forwarded to Capt. Hewey at Rangeley, fifty thousand landlocked salmon eggs to put in the hatching house at the outlet of Rangeley lake. Capt. H. has charge of the hatching house.

The State Commissioners on contagious diseases among domestic animals visited Pittsfield, Mass., Friday, and pronounced the swine disturbance to be hog cholera. One herd has lost 30 hogs in two weeks and the rest have been ordered killed.

A correspondent who has been in a position to know the amount of freight loaded on English steamships at Portland, during the last winter, says the amount of apples shipped from that port during the season, will be 400,000 barrels of apples—62,974 Maine grown, and 29,373 from Canada.

The business of the pension office at Washington, during April has exceeded that of any previous month, 4370 "original" pension certificates having been issued against 3734 during the same month last year. The total number of pension certificates issued was 8199, being 1866 in excess of the number for April, 1884.

Arbor day was observed in Massachusetts on Thursday. Trees, shrubs and flowers were extensively planted in school yards, public squares, and throughout the towns and cities of the State. Vermont's first arbor day was very generally observed throughout the State Friday. It was a general holiday and thousands of all kinds of trees were planted. Maine's first arbor day is yet to be.

The following is the State College programme for commencement week: June 18th and 19th, Thursday and Friday, examinations; June 20th, Saturday, prize declamations by Sophmores; June 21st, Sunday, Baccalaureate address; June 22d, Monday, Junior prize essays; June 24th, Wednesday, commencement; June 25th, Thursday, examination of candidates for admission.

The annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Belle Meade, the breeding farm of W. G. Harding, near Nashville, Tenn., was largely attended Thursday. The Dwyers Brothers and Colonel S. D. Bruce of New York, and Mr. John Mackey of San Francisco, Cal., were the principal purchasers. The sale realized $23,385, or an average of $658 per head. The highest price paid was $1500 by Dwyer Bros., for a chestnut colt by Luke Blackburn, dam Ivy Leaf.

The Panama problem seems to be solved. The rebels have laid down their arms in unconditional surrender. This is due to the action of the agents of the United States government, convincing the rebels of the uselessness of their attempt, and having a large influence in forcing the surrender of Aispuru. The city will remain under military government until the organization of the State government is completed, and full pardon is to be granted to all political offenders, except those implicated in the burning of Colon.

The observance of Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30, is likely to be more general this year than ever before. The G. A. R. Posts throughout the State are making elaborate preparations, many of the towns having made liberal appropriations to aid in this fitting testimonial to the memory of the nation's defenders. The meeting of the National Encampment following so closely upon Memorial Day will this year give to the military element more than an ordinary prominence; and just now is an excellent opportunity for every honorably discharged soldier whose name is not now on the G. A. R. muster-rolls to become a member of that grand fraternal combination of veteran soldiers.

The eastern portion of Maine was visited by a tough snow-storm, Saturday. In Augusta it was the worst day of the season out of doors. In Foxcroft over a foot of snow fell. At Calais, the wind blew a hurricane at night-fall, several inches of snow had fallen and the roads were almost impassible. The stage between Dixmont and Bangor was, delayed by drifts over four feet deep which it was necessary to shovel through. Thirty telegraph poles between Bangor and Newport were broken down. A dispatch from Waldo county says it was one of the worst storms of the season. Over a foot of snow fell. Farmers are just beginning their spring's work, while the hills about us are covered with snow.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned safe and sound to London. The progress of the royal party has not been altogether free from unpleasantness. The Nationalists did not succeed in creating disturbance anywhere when the prince was present, but there were several petty riots directly due to the hostile feeling roused by his visit. It is safe, however, to conclude that the receptions accorded the prince and princess were more cordial than was anticipated, and they possibly justify the hope of some better understanding in the future. The visit was at least a negative success. It has put to an end the extravagant apprehensions of those who declared that the prince's life would not be safe an hour in Ireland, and this is something. But much more than a royal visit is needed to pacify Ireland.

A month ago the crop prospects for 1885, in the United States were, according to the reports of the Agricultural Bureau, very discouraging. The rapid advance of the season, however, has wrought a marked improvement. The average temperature of the month just closed, has been very near the normal, though it has been above rather than below. The great damage done to the winter wheat crop by the intense cold of February and March was, of course, irreparable, and the latest reports show no marked improvement in its condition, and it is not likely that the wheat crop of the present year will approach that of 1884, by several million bushels; but the weather conditions for April have been favorable for agricultural operations in many sections, and many thousand acres of the killed winter wheat has been ploughed under, preparatory to planting oats or corn. Should the present month prove as favorable as was April, the high temperature and frequent rains will probably put other crops forward, so that the year will be one satisfactory to the husbandman.

Liberty Enlightening the World.

This gigantic and artistic figure, with the above title, which is indeed the New Wonder of the World, is now being loaded on the French transport Isere, for shipment to this country. It is the largest statue in the World. Some idea of its magnitude may be obtained from the fact that forty persons found standing-room within the head. A six-foot man standing on the level of the lips only just reached the eyebrow. While workman were employed on the crown of her head they seemed to be making a huge sugar-caldron, and they jumped with ease in and out the tip of the nose. Fifteen people might sit round the flame of the torch, which elevation can be reached by a spiral staircase within the out-stretched arm.

The London *Daily News*, in speaking of it, says: "It is out and away the largest statue of modern times. The Colossus of Rhodes was nothing to it. It could carry the 'Bravaria' or the 'Hermann', in its arms. It towers to the skies from the yard of the Rue de Chazelles, where it has been eight years in construction, and the view from its coronet sweeps clear of the six-story houses and beyond the walls of Paris."

The weight of this stupendous statue is 440,000 pounds of which 176,000 pounds are copper and the remainder wrought iron. It is expected to arrive in New York about the 25th of May, where it will be erected on Bedloe's Island, this being the location selected for it by General W. T. Sherman, who was appointed by the President to make the selection. When placed in position it will loom up 305 feet above tidewater, the height of the statue being 151.2 feet, that of the pedestal 91 feet, and foundation 52.10 feet.

This imposing statue, higher than the enormous towers of the great Brooklyn bridge or the steeple of Trinity Church, which is the loftiest in the city of New York—higher, in fact, than any of the colossal statues of antiquity—by its rare artistic proportions, as well as by its stupendous dimensions, will add another to the wonders of the world. A word should be said of its artistic merit. The pose, stride, and gesture, with its classic face, are pronounced perfect; the drapery is both massive and fine, and in some parts is as delicate and silky in effect as if wrought with a fine chisel on the smallest scale.

The conception and execution of this great work are due to the great French sculptor, M. Bartholdi, who has devoted eight years of his life and most of his fortune to this great work, and whose generous impulses, which must be on a scale commensurate with this noble work, prompted him to make such a gift to the United States. The committee in charge of the construction of the base and pedestal for the reception of this great work are in want of funds for its completion, and are now making an effort to secure them. The proprietors of the New York *World*, who have been conspicuous in their effort to secure funds, on Friday last received the following note from the sculptor:

Our committee in New York have been seeable of the vigorous steps you have taken in the work of the Franco-American Union. A large number of French newspapers had spoken favorably of the project, even in a considerable event. Others, of which is the Figaro, have made an active campaign to turn public opinion, and have based their opposition on the question of the gift being made by your honorable Journal. The spirit which has inspired the originators of the Franco-American Union will only be unfavorable than our work will be better finished. Such is often the case. Many people do not understand how important it is for nations to cultivate reminiscences and principles which are dear to the human soul, and to recall to their generations the splendid examples of men of the past and to preserve traditions that may be perpetuated. We hope that the movement which you have undertaken will call to our work the attention of all patriots, and that their generosity will be the control public opinion. I take pleasure in announcing to you that the colossal statue of Liberty is ready to be embarked on the government vessel Isere. The pedestal is complete except 200 and some odd pieces, and we presume it will arrive in New York about the 20th or 25th of May. We hope its arrival will contribute to the completion of the pedestal. My friends on the committee ask me to be the interpreter of their good wishes, and they join with me in the expression of the most grateful sentiments.

BARTHOLDI.

Brightening Skies.

We can state this week, with almost absolute certainty, that war between England and Russia will be avoided. It seems to be, although many claim that the present cessation of hostilities is only a truce. But peace has been procured by yielding every mile of the disputed frontier line to Russia, which might just as well have been done six months ago (if it was to be done at all), and thus all the cost of these vast war preparations have been saved. This is better than war, however, with all its bloody horrors, though it may be humiliating to the national pride of some of the spirited Englishmen.

The Czar of Russia has decided to accept the propositions made by England, and submit to arbitration the question of who is responsible for the rupture of the convention of March 17, in the Penjdeh affair. In the House of Lords in London, on Tuesday, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, in answer to inquiries, stated that England and Russia had agreed to renew the negotiations in London concerning the Afghan frontier question, and that the details had been arranged for the meeting of delimitation commissioners. His lordship said that both England and Russia had agreed that the difficulties which had arisen from the Penjdeh incident should be submitted to a "full investigation and reference to friendly powers." A communication from the Russian government defines the scope of the arbitration. It is not to include the military question, but is to be limited to the consideration of explanations with reference to the alleged violation of the convention. The terms of the arrangement indicate that the arbitrator's function will be to find a formula of conciliation consistent with the *amour propre* of both sides. Emperor William will be asked to act as arbitrator, and it is expected that he will consent. The Standard repeats the statement that the King of Denmark will probably be accepted by Russia and England to arbitrate upon the question.

The settlement has undoubtedly been brought about by a nervous terror which overcame both parties when they found themselves face to face with the grim countenance of war. England has visibly cooled in the few days during which war seemed a certain event. The Tories began to ask one another what they were going to fight about. The Czar shrank from unknown possibilities, and was alarmed at the revelations of Russia's poverty and her inability to purchase even a few cruisers.

And, finally, if these negotiations should utterly fail, and war ensue, the Christian civilisation of England will have nothing to reflect upon, as her government went to the farthest extreme to preserve peace.

Bartholdi.

AN IMPORTANT TRANSFER. Charles W. Clement, trustee of the syndicate which has taken charge of the affairs of F. Shaw & Brothers, has perfected a sale to Lloyd B. Clark of Springfield, Mass., of the tannery and sawmill, village lots, etc., at Kingman; the extract works and other property at Shorman, and all the bark at Kingman, Sherman and Bancroft, in all some 8,000 cords. The property thus purchased by Mr. Clark will henceforth be under the management of Mr. Walter D. Shaw, son of the late Wm. Shaw of F. Shaw & Bros. The new manager is an energetic young business man, in whose hands the property is safe and likely to increase in value and importance.

T. W. Longley of Oakland, one of our valued subscribers, has shown us some specimens of maple sugar, and Rice pop corn of his own production, and which he keeps on sale.

On Thursday of last week, F. D. Harmon, the well known proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm on the Brunswick road, Gardiner, shipped 4 Maine-bred filly to Kentucky.

Eighty-five young English farmers arrived at Montreal, Can., Friday morning, and left by the Canadian Pacific railroad to settle on land in the Northwest. They stated that many more of their friends are to follow immediately.

Richmond has voted to build an $8,000 schoolhouse.

CHANGES IN THE AUGUSTA BOARD OF PENSION SURGEONS. On Saturday, Dr. W. B. Lapham, President of the Augusta Examining Board for Invalid Pensions, and Dr. J. O. Webster, received letters from the Commissioner of Pensions that their services were no longer required. On the same day, Dr. Geo. W. Martin and Dr. L. J. Crocker were appointed examining surgeons to fill the above vacancies. Dr. Lapham was one of the oldest, if not the oldest examining surgeon in the State. Immediately after being mustered out of the United States service in the fall of 1865, he was appointed examining surgeon for Pensioners, which position he held until his removal to this city in 1871. Unsolicited on his part, he was then assigned to the Augusta Board, to make up the complement of the first Board organized in Augusta. The Board then consisted of Drs. Toward, Stearns, the surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, and Lapham. Stearns was succeeded by Dr. Wright of the House, Dr. Wright by Dr. Hampton E. Hill, and Dr. Hill by Dr. Geo. E. Brickett. Dr. Toward was succeded six years ago by Dr. John O. Webster. Dr. Lapham was Secretary of the Board from the retirement of Dr. Stearns to that of Dr. Toward, and since that time has been President. Dr. Webster has been Secretary during his entire term of office. Dr. Lapham served nearly four years in the late war, first in the infantry, then in the artillery, and after the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the rebellion, in the Quartermaster's Department. Dr. Webster was in during the entire service of the 3d Maine regiment. They have discharged their duties on the board with great efficiency.

Of the Board as reorganized, Dr. Brickett, surgeon of the 7th, and Dr. Hill, surgeon of the 2d Maine, surgeon of the 21st, and post surgeon at Augusta. Dr. Martin was surgeon of the second Maine Cavalry, and Dr. Crocker surgeon of the 29th regiment. These gentlemen are surgeons who stand very high in the profession, and physicians of extensive practice, which is an assurance that the duties of the Board will continue to be discharged with ability, care and discrimination.

RECENT DEATHS. Hon. Henry Tallman, late Judge of the Municipal court of Bath, died Sunday night, having reached almost eighty years of age. As a lawyer, the judge held high rank, and he has been a successful practitioner at the bar. He was Attorney General for the State in 1849; the democratic party being defeated at the polls by the Whig officers. In one year in politics the Judge was always earnest and ardent. For many years he has been an exemplary member of the Winter street church. He was a consistent and radical supporter of the cause of temperance. For sixteen years he filled the place of Municipal Judge for Bath, and his incumbency covered the period in which the city was built up and prospered. His death will be a great loss to the city.

The York County Pomona Grange held a memorial service at Hollis Centre for Mr. J. A. Meserve on Wednesday (yesterday.)

—An indignant farmer of Vassalboro, writes the Waterville *Mail* as follows: On Sunday, April 27th, two dogs, whose owners reside in my neighborhood, started game on a sheep hunt (without any regard for the Sabbath) and crossing, or going round a large wood swamp, for about three miles, they treed the fawn of Mr. Eldridge Cambridge. Brann containing a flock of 30 sheep feeding, much retired from public travel. Here they commenced their depredations, and when the owner of the sheep was aware of it they had killed or so injured by their wounds to nineteen sheep, beside biting and wounding several others. The dogs were then driven off, but not captured. The owner had taken much pains to collect or raise a nice flock of sheep. The dogs are to be killed, but that does not replace the sheep.

—D. N. True has introduced the first Kemp Manure Spreader into Paris.

—The Paris Grange recently received a car load of phosphates for the use of its members.

—Luther Niles of Rangeley, is about commencing on his new barn.

—A corn canning factory is to be erected at Belgrade, during the present season by Mr. J. C. Taylor.

—The members of Queen City Grange, Bangor, met at the residence of E. Hill, on the Levant road, the other evening. There was a large attendance and the evening was passed in a pleasant and profitable manner.

—E. P. Cole has accepted the position of agent in the Brooklin Grange store.

—The city council of Bangor, has appropriated $1,000 for the Eastern Maine Fair.

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. The two Baptist churches in Alfred, so long without a pastor, have given Rev. A. Snyder of Wayne a call to become their pastor. He accepted and will enter upon his labors the third Sunday in May.——Rev. C. A. Dowell died Monday night at San Francisco. His death was due to disease of the stomach. He had been ill for two weeks. He was a chaplain in the late rebellion and a Union officer and was in the 6th Maine regiment.

MASONIC. The Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine, met in Portland, Tuesday, Grand Master Wm. R. G. Estes, presiding. The Grand Master's annual address occupied a large portion of the morning session. The reports of the Trustees, Committees and Grand Treasurer, showed a favorable financial condition. The report of the Committee on Returns, showed 19,871 members, an increase of 311, with 748 initiates, and 781 last year. The number of lodges, active, is 184. Grand officers were elected as follows:

Grand Master—Fessenden I. Day of Lewiston.

Deputy Grand Master—Frank E. Sleeper of Sabatis.

Senior Grand Warden—Joseph M. Hayes of Bath.

Junior Grand Warden—Henry R. Taylor of Machias.

Grand Treasurer—Frederick Fox of Portland.

Grand Secretary—Ira Berry of Portland.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons elected the following officers:

Grand High Priest—Manley G. Trask of Bangor.

Deputy Grand High Priest—James M. Nevens of Bucksport.

Grand King—Archie L. Talbot of Lewiston.

Grand Scribe—George W. Goulding of Oakland.

Grand Treasurer—R. Hinkley of Portland.

Grand Secretary—Ira Berry of Portland.

CLEVELAND'S NEW HORSES. President Cleveland's pair of Hambletonian geldings have arrived, and are now housed at the executive mansion. A number of people went down to examine them Thursday. They nearly all came away with the same idea—that they are the prettiest and best matched pair of horses that have been owned in that city for years. Mr. H. J. Mowry of Syracuse, turned them over formally to Albert Hawkins, the President's coachman, Friday afternoon. Hawkins, who drove Grant's, Hayes', Garfield's and Arthur's carriages, is enthusiastic over the new arrivals. He says that they surpass anything that he has ever handled. They are seal skin in color, have tails that reach to the ground, and weigh about one thousand three hundred pounds each. They were broken together and have been since driven together, though one of them is a year older than the other. They are half brothers, one five and the other six years old.

The Third Reunion of the surviving members of the 30th Regiment, Maine Infantry, will be held in Portland in connection with the National Encampment, G. A. R., Wednesday, June 24th, the day following the great parade. All comrades will be provided with camp accommodations free (except blankets and rations) and can quarter with the Regiment or with their G. A. R. Posts, and should notify the committee which they prefer to do so soon as they decide, that arrangements may be made for their entertainments. Comrades on arrival, are requested to report at 30th Maine Headquarters, which will be designated by the Division Flag—the Red Maltese Cross. Comrades can bring rations or buy their meals on campground. Those desiring boarding places for themselves or families, should apply at the earliest possible date to H. S. Melcher, Portland, as all the hotels are now engaged.

The *Transcript* of Windham, Conn., tells a story of a rich Windham county man who died some years ago. Just before his decease he sent for a lawyer to make his will. His wife and daughter were in the proceedings. After generously providing for them the sick man directed the lawyer to designate $500 to his aged sister, who was poor. Then his wife and daughter were startled angrily. Quietly the sick man said: "Make it $1000 for my sister." Another protested. Still the unsparing pair. "Make it $1500, 'squire," coolly said the legator. "You shall not!" shouted the sweet-scented females. "Make it $2000!" said the will-maker, serenely, and here the selfish fools concluded it was policy to hold their tongues. The lawyer has kept the secret for years, but somehow it leaked out as a warning to the selfish of all classes and sexes.

General Grant is working on his book, and his general health is steadily improving. So much better is he that enterprising hotel keepers are competing for him as a summer boarder. On Tuesday, the General treated his family and household to another surprise by the marked change in his condition from the previous day. Dr. Douglas said on that day: "It is simply wonderful." No one seems more surprised than the doctors. The General worked on his book several hours and wrote 12 pages of manuscript himself. The swelling in the face is less marked and the general condition better than on the previous day.

A number of people in Valencia are being inoculated with cholera virus to prevent inoculation with the scourge in its normal form. The results of these operations are being closely watched by doctors and scientists. The virus inoculation produces a tumor on the patient, who becomes severely prostrated from the effects in about 24 hours, but generally recovers entirely within 48 hours after the operation. All the provinces of Spain have sent doctors to Valencia to study this system.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Page started from Phillips Friday morning, for Plymouth, N. H. He will also run the Elmwood, during the summer. Mr. Edward Stanley will have charge. Mr. Page will occasionally pass a few days in Phillips.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The Grangers of the State remember the grand time they had at the festival at Old Orchard last year. It is now expected that the State Grange P. of H. will repeat its successful reunion of last year on the camp ground, some time in September, but it is not yet fully decided.

—Waldo County Grange met with Silver Harvest Grange, Waldo, April 28th. One hundred patrons were present. Seven Granges were reported by delegates. Mrs. Gilman Roberts delivered an address of welcome and Mrs. O. Hussey responded. The fifth degree was conferred upon nine duly elected members. G. Roberts delivered a lecture, followed by remarks for the good of the order by Bros. Ellis, Harden and Bowen. Noon recess. The question for discussion was opened by Bro. Ellis followed by Bros. Payson, Harden, Gurney, Murphy, Shorey, Burns, Bowen, Roberts and Littlefield. Music. The sister's question was answered by Sister Shorey, and remarks were made by Sisters Luce, Littlefield Bowen, Harden and Payson, Bros. Wallace, Murphy, Gilmore, Shorey and Payson. Music by Bros. Chase. A vote of thanks was extended to Silver Harvest Grange for courtesies. The Committee on time, place and programme reported as follows: Time, May 26th; place, Star of Progress, Jackson; programme: 1st, Opening exercises; 2d, Report of Grange; 3d, Address of Welcome by Sister D. Gould; 4th, Response by J. Gordon; 5th, Conferring of fifth degree; 6th, Music; 7th, Recess; 8th, Music; 9th, Selections by Pleasant Hill Band; 10th, Lecture by Worthy Lecturer; 11th, Song by Jennie Grant; 12th, Question. Resolved, that the loss sustained by want of care in early boyhood is greater than that sustained by a lack of education. Aff. D. Gould, Neg. M. S. Stiles, Jr. Topic: Is it profitable for married wives to go to sale work? Aff. Sisters Gould and Stiles, Neg. Bros. Durham and Nickerson.

—Seven Star Grange of Troy, continues to have full meetings. The members are all very zealous and doing all they can to make the meetings interesting. The first degree was conferred on Jessie Cook, Eugene Hollis, Nellie Hillman and Lillie Hall at their last meeting. Still they come, and yet there is room.

—The York County Pomona Grange held a memorial service at Hollis Centre for Mr. J. A. Meserve on Wednesday (yesterday.)

—An indignant farmer of Vassalboro, writes the Waterville *Mail* as follows: On Sunday, April 27th, two dogs, whose owners reside in my neighborhood, started game on a sheep hunt (without any regard for the Sabbath) and crossing, or going round a large wood swamp, for about three miles, they treed the fawn of Mr. Eldridge Cambridge. Brann containing a flock of 30 sheep feeding, much retired from public travel. Here they commenced their depredations, and when the owner of the sheep was aware of it they had killed or so injured by their wounds to nineteen sheep, beside biting and wounding several others. The dogs were then driven off, but not captured. The owner had taken much pains to collect or raise a nice flock of sheep. The dogs are to be killed, but that does not replace the sheep.

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To the People of Augusta.

The Augusta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals starts out on another year in its beneficent work, and respectfully solicits from a generous public the continuance of their patronage and sympathy. It is the testimony of all conversant with its operations that its mission has been good and only good in this community, and that dumb animals have been treated better and more kindly cared for on account of the watchfulness of its officers and members. Its mission is one of mercy. In order to do efficient work, and pay the expenses of its Agent, the Society must have money in its treasury. Last year for the first time our citizens responded liberally, and the Society is making its plans for the ensuing year on the idea that their generosity will be repeated, as they shall be called upon. They may be assured that their contributions will be carefully disbursed by a responsible board of Trustees. We present to the public the official report of the Agent of the Society, which gives in brief interesting details of his operations for the past year. Other officers and members have also been on the alert, and have rendered valuable assistance in the work of the Society. Respectfully,

HOWARD OWEN,
President of A. S. P. C. A.

AGENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Augusta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

As Agent of your Society, I desire to present, in brief, a report of my doings for the year beginning on the 1st of May, 1884, and ending on the 1st of May, 1885.

Large horses have been severely wounded and killed. In the first case, an appeal was made to the driver of the horse, which was not attended to, and the horse was killed and buried by the owner, without any expense to the society. The second case was a horse from Hallowell, performing service on a truck load of stone, which was quite a crooked leg. After being ordered out of the city, it was brought back again. I then had the animal killed and buried, at an expense of $4, paid by two citizens. The third case was that of a poor, emaciated horse, that had fallen down in front of the express office, and there left, the harness stripped off, and the owner dragging the cart home. The police was ordered to shoot the horse at once, and it was buried.

One horse, condemned and appraised as worthless, was stabled for safe keeping. During the night it was taken out by some one residing up Church Hill, and started on a sheep hunt (without any regard for the Sabbath) and crossing, or going round a large wood swamp, for about three miles, they treed the fawn of Mr. Eldridge Cambridge. Brann containing a flock of 30 sheep feeding, much retired from public travel. Here they commenced their depredations, and when the owner of the sheep was aware of it they had killed or so injured by their wounds to nineteen sheep, beside biting and wounding several others. The dogs were then driven off, but not captured. The owner had taken much pains to collect or raise a nice flock of sheep. The dogs are to be killed, but that does not replace the sheep.

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City News.

—Henry Faught was thrown from his wagon, on Tuesday, and injured.

—Farrar and Keegan have returned from Prince Edward Island with some thirty fine stout horses.

—Post office inspector E. Curtis Stevens, whose office has been in this city, has been removed.

—Leslie C. Cornish, Esq., of this city, will deliver the Memorial day address at Peterboro', N. H.

—Mr. C. H. Nelson of Waterville, was in the city yesterday, and informed us that since the 10th of February he has bought and sold 148 horses.

—A. J. Cameron, formerly book-binder in this city, has been appointed special agent of the Treasury department, and sent to Aspinwall.

—The new steamer "Islander" will resume her trips between Augusta and Boothbay and the Islands, the first of June. She was very popular the last season.

—It is an exalted business to stand at the door of a rum shop, day after day, and work for the approval of the police, and give timely warning to the dealer within.

—Wm. P. Young, Esq., Supervisor of Schools, continues very ill at his residence. Teachers for the suburban schools were examined on Saturday last by Mr. Robertson of the grammar school.

—Frank B. Haskell has dissolved his connection with Fred P. Litchfield, as copartners in the manufacture of corsets, and has formed a new copartnership with Lester E. Lippincott, and will continue the manufacture of corsets at their factory east side of the river.

—The hotel keepers of the State met here last week and organized the "Hotel Proprietors' Association of the State of Maine," for their mutual protection and benefit. Will Hall was el

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Items of General News.

The widow of Commodore Vanderbilt is dead.

Sixty-eight Oklahoma boomers have been indicted.

New Hampshire has 127 prisoners in its State Prison.

James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, the well-known publishers, have failed.

Now it is proposed to continue the New Orleans Exposition next winter.

Over 8000 miners are on a strike in the Belleville, Ill., district.

The President attended the memorial exercises on the battle field of Gettysburg.

Catholic priests at Worcester, Mass., are waging war against the liquor-dealers with good results.

The Prince of Wales on Monday, formally opened the World's Exposition of Inventions at London.

The entire business portion of Kankakee, Ill., was destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday. Loss $100,000.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States minister to Germany, sailed from New York on Saturday for Bremen.

The reduction of the public debt for April, according to the new form of statement, amounted to $4,837,239 71.

A Newark, N. J., dispatch says Ex-secretary Frelinghuysen shows greater weakness, and the doctors think he can't live much longer.

The State offices and archives of West Virginia have been moved from Wheeling to Charlestown, which will now be the permanent capital of that State.

The new Chicago Board of Trade building, erected at a cost of $2,000,000, was dedicated on Wednesday. Every exchange in the United States was represented.

The Chicago Board of Trade has excluded the Western Union wires from the building. The trouble originated from furnishing quotations to "bucket" (or outside) shops.

The President has appointed Anthony M. Kelley of Richmond, Va., to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria and Hungary.

Saint Omer Commandery of Knights Templar of South Boston, Sir Charles J. Noyes, eminent commander, will make a pilgrimage to St. John, N. B., the first week in August next.

The epidemic of plague at Plymouth, Pa., has assumed a more serious nature. One hundred and thirty new cases were reported in one day, and over 600 persons are now prostrated with the disease.

George F. Davis of Haverhill, Mass., a lad 13 years old, accidentally shot himself in the left leg by the discharge of a revolver which he was carrying in his pocket.

General Grant's Case.

"SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED!"—CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

The New York Herald says: "If General Grant should recover from a disease which should prove not to have been what it has been described, then his medical attendants * * will be expected to explain the reasons for one of the most remarkable instances of decrepancy ever recounted in the history of medical practice."

The other day an eminent young physician in the last stages of consumption, unable longer to talk, called for pen and paper and indistinctly wrote this advice to his physicians: "Make dying comfortable."

This seems to have been the sole purpose of General Grant's attending physicians. They were making dying comfortable, but they were not curing their patient. He amazes them by getting better!

The case is not rightly to diagnose and properly to treat General Grant's disorder was a serious blunder, emphasizing what has so often been said, that professional treatment, being purely experimental, is just as likely to be wrong as right.

Had the general an ulcer on his arm the physicians would have treated it scientifically, very scientifically. He might have recovered or they might have cut his arm off. Some dear old soul of a grandmother, however, might have treated the sore by some "old woman's remedy" and healed the ulcer! Who can gainsay the statement that it has wrought greater benefit for mankind than anything ever discovered inside the ranks of the medical profession? Many a physicians has found himself in a tight place and foot to their code will not allow nor will they prescribe the use of Warner's safe cure. Nevertheless, spite of their small-minded bigotry, it multiplies instances of its singular merit by thousands every day, rests satisfied with the record it has won, and challenges comparison with the record of the most reputable physician.

It is a terrible thing to lose our friends, especially if we find out *afterwards* that they might have been saved.

We are glad General Grant *is* getting well. He deserves to live, and in living he will emphasize the fact that physicians do not have the monopoly of over disease; that "scientific medicine," so called, is not infallible; that all remedial agencies were not born with doctors and will not die with them.

This is the best season in which to purify the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. 100 Doses, One Dollar.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Hundreds of Bottles Prescribed.

Dr. C. R. DAKE, Rockville, Ill., says: "I have prescribed hundreds of bottles of it. It is of great value in all forms of nervous diseases which are accompanied by loss of power."

The reputation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is maintained by cures made and daily making.

LOVED BY LADIES. Ladies love delicate and delicious perfumes. In Parker's Hair Balsam they not only satisfy this taste, but have an article which arrests falling hair, removes dandruff, restores the original color and imparts a beautiful gloss, softness and life. Does not soil the linen, is not a dye, cleanly and economical.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, May 5.

There is no improvement to notice. Ohio and Pennsylvania, Michigan and other washed fleeces are in fair demand and sales of Ohio X are made at 30@31c, XX at 32@33c and XX and above at 33½@34½c per lb. Michigan X fleeces sell at 28@29c per lb. No. 1 fleeces range from 30@32c per lb. Combing and delaine fleeces are firm at 35½@37 from Ohio delaine, and 30@32½ for unwashed combing. Unwashed Wools are quiet at unchanged prices. California Wool has been in light request. Valley Wools are in fair demand and steady common to good supers selling at 20@30c, and choice Eastern and Maine at 32@33c per lb. Scoured Wool has been in fair demand at the usual wide range of prices. Australian Wool sells fairly at 35@39½c per lb. Carpet Wools are firm and stocks are reduced.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.

United States Bonds, 3's, (reg.)		102¾
" " New 4½'s (reg.)		111⅜
" " New 4½'s (coup.)		112⅝
" " New 4's (reg.)		121½
" " 4's (coup.)		122½
" " Pacific 6's '95.		127

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co.,
106 Wall St. New York.

1y39

DR. SWETT'S "ROOT BEER."

A delightful Blood Purifier, Beverage and Tonic.

Dr. C. R. DAKE, Rockville, Ill., says: "I have prescribed hundreds of bottles of R. It is of great value in all forms of nervous diseases which are accompanied by loss of power."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

As an old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

1y43

Four tramps were taken from jail in Anderson, Ind., Wednesday night by 30 men armed with guns and clubs, and whipped nearly all they bled. For the past ten days a gang of tramps has terrorized the suburbs of Anderson. After whipping, a gauntlet was formed from the Court House to the river, and through this the tramps were compelled to run and then plunge into the river. When each one reached the water, he was handed a bundle containing what he had received, but all got out safely on the other side.

Wednesday's storm on Long Island was fearful. The damage throughout the Suffolk county district will amount to many thousand dollars. The wind, which travelled at the rate of over 35 miles an hour, uprooted trees, blowing over frame and brick chimneys and outbuildings, and lifting the roofs off of small dwellings. Foundations of houses were undermined, and houses were so shaken that they were hurriedly vacated. The damage done to orchards is very great, probably exceeding $250,000.

A tramp named Webber, boarded the Louisville Express train, near Chicago, on Thursday, and struck Davis, the express messenger, with a heavy mallet, felling him. Davis then ran for his revolver, but before he could reach it the man hit him also, and then taking away his revolver, shot him in the head. He then went to the baggage man open the safe and take out the money. The tramp then pulled the bell cord and stopped the train, but first fired at Davis, the bullet striking him in the forehead. Davis succeeded in reaching the smoker and gave the alarm, but the solitary train robber had disappeared in the darkness. The amount stolen is not known, but exceeds $1200. Davis is alive, but cannot recover.

A little past midnight, Sunday, fire broke out in a tenement house in the rear of First Avenue, New York. The building was five stories high, the tenants being in the upper stories. They became panic stricken, and many jumped to the streets from the windows and others rushed down stairs, falling over each other and suffering injuries of a more or less serious character. Eight persons are known to have perished. Fourteen persons were seriously injured, the most of whom will die. One woman on the top floor of the house threw her baby out of the front window, and a policeman caught the child and carried it down stairs unhurt. The mother was somewhat injured in making her escape, but refused to be cared for. Its mother then went back from the window and was not seen again. It is supposed she suffocated.

A death-trap horror occurred at Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, in a building containing a dozen manufacturing firms, that employed altogether 60 hands, chiefly young women, all of whom were at work in some of the five stories of the building. One of the walls fell, and before an alarm could be sounded, the inflammable timber-like woodwork of the exterior was all ablaze, and the first fireman who arrived found many of the panic-stricken female operatives crowding, shrieking wildly at the windows which opened upon the interior area of the building. The two wings of the factory running toward Atlantic avenue were the only portions not fiercely blazing, and the women might have been saved without difficulty if they had kept cool. Ladders were thrown up to them promptly, but the imperilled girls had already begun the dangerous experiment of throwing themselves out the second, third, and even the fourth story windows. Eleven at least, were killed, and others so badly injured that they will die. Four firemen were injured, three fatally. The loss of life at this time cannot be estimated. The latest report gives the number of missing persons at 36. Loss of property, $250,000.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, May 5, 1885.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle 1347; sheep and lambs, 9,810; swine 10,000; Horses 289, number of Western Cattle 1831, Western Sheep and Lambs 6000, Canada Cattle 16.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, 6 37½ @ 7 00; first, $5 87½ @ 6 25; second, $4 50 @ 5 25; third, $3 75 @ 4 37½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00 @ 3 62½.

Brighton Hides, heavy—7¼c per lb.

Brighton Tallow—5c per lb.

Country Hides—Heavy, 6¼@7c per lb. Light ones 6@6¼c.

Country Tallow—3½c per lb.

Calf Skins—10@11c per lb.

Sheep and lamb skins—1 00@1 50 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number	Pr. per 100 lbs.	Live Weight	Av. weight
A. N. Monroe	16 @ 6 25	44	1389
do	16 @ 6 00	"	1387
do	15 @ 5 75	"	1370
do	15 @ 6 12½	"	1319
do	16 @ 6 10	"	1263
do	15 @ 5 65	"	1079
Farrell & McFlynn	10 @ 5 50	"	1060
do	10 @ 5 37½	"	1000
do	4 @ 5 75	"	1160
do	12 @ 5 65	"	1100
do	4 @ 6 00	"	1150
do	14 @ 5 75	"	1170
do	12 @ 6 00	"	1300
E. H. Eames,	12 @ 5 45	"	1114
do	10 @ 5 85	"	1200

There has been a better demand for export Cattle this week than there was one week ago. Western Cattle have been costing higher at Chicago, but the demand for them by butchers' trade was not active at an advance in prices over those paid one week ago. There has been a fair call for beef Cattle, those sold to butchers ranging in price from 5¾@5¾c per lb. live weight. Most of the high priced cattle were intended for the export trade, and are costing fully up to our highest quotations landed at the yards.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were nearly all owned by butchers, a few only being intended for export. Western sheep are costing butchers from 4½@5½c. Lambs 6½@7c per lb live weight, landed at the yards.

Swine—Western Fat Hogs are lower in price this week, costing butchers from 4½ @5c per lb live weight. All those brought in were owned by butchers. In this number we include all brought in over the several railroads for the past week, all being owned by butchers.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY May 5.

FLOUR. For Flour the demand is not very urgent and prices are easy, though not materially changed. To effect sales concessions would have to be made. We quote Western superfine at $3 50@3 75; common extra at $4@4 25; medium extras at $4 60@4 75; choice extra at $4 75@5; Minnesota bakers' at $4 50@5 per bbl. In Roller Flour we quote at $4 75@5 25 for low grades, $5 25@5 50, and Ohio, Indiana, St Louis and Illinois at $5 25@5 75 per bbl. Michigan stone at $5@5 15. Superfine Flour is quoted at $2 90@3 00 for Western and $3 50@6 for winter. Corn Meal is selling at $2 65@2 70 per bbl. Oat Meal at $5 25 for fine and $5 75 for cut. Rye Flour at $4 50@4 75 bbl.

GRAIN. The demand for Corn has been moderate, and prices are tending lower. Stocks of steamer yellow have been made at 58c, but they cannot move, and we quote mixed at 60½@61c, 61@61½c, and small mixed is quoted at 61¾@62c, and no grade at 56@59c per bush., as to quality. Oats are quiet and prices are easy. We quote barley in a small way at 49@50c. No. 2 white at 49 @50c. No. 2 white at 47@47½c, as to weight, and 46c, and mixed at 45@47c, as to quality. Bran is lower at $18 for Western and $17 for spring. Fine feed and Middlings at $17@20; Cotton Seed Meal at $27 28 on spot, and $26 50 to arrive. Barley is in fair demand, and steady in price.

PROVISIONS. A good demand for strictly choice Hay at $19@20 per ton. Medium grades sell at $16@18 per ton. Rye Straw is quoted at $23@24 per ton for choice.

Pork—The demand for Pork is fair and prices are steady, with sales of mess at $14, extra prime at $12@12 50, and clear and backs at $13@13 50 per bbl. Beef is quiet and steady at $11@13 for mess and extra and $13@14 50 for plate and family. Lard is selling at 7¾@7¾c, and Smoked Hams at 10¼@11¾c per lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. Is in moderate demand and easy. We quote New York and Vermont dairy at 18c, fair to good do at 14@17c and common do at 10@13c per lb. Western creamery fine at 22@24c, do choice at 20c and do common to good at 15@18c; imitation creamery choice at 14@15c, ladle packed choice 15@18c, fair to good Western at 13@14c, and Western dairy at 15@16c, and fair to good do at 12@14c per lb. Cheese is dull and we quote choice at 10@ 10½c, fair to good at 9½@10c, and factory choice skims at 3@8c per lb. Eggs are in fair demand, with sales of fresh Eastern at 15c; New York and Vermont at 14½@15c; Western at 14@14½c, and Western at 14½c per doz. Beans are firm and in better demand, with sales of Northern fair at $1 65 @1 70; New York Peas at $1 60@1 65, and Western at $1 50@1 55 per bush., including hand-picked. Canada Peas are in steady demand and firmer at 90c@$1 15, and Northern and Western at @70 per bush., as to quality. Potatoes are steady and in fair demand at 55 @70 per bush., as to quality. Apples are quiet and steady at $2 50@3 75 for choice and $1 50@2 25 for common. Dried apples are in light request at 4@4½c for quartered and sliced. Poultry is quiet, and freshkilled turkeys sell at 17@19c, and chickens at 18@20c per lb.

Augusta City Market.

[Corrected weekly for the Farmer.]

AUGUSTA, MONDAY, May 6.

APPLES—75c@$1 00 per bush.; apples per bbl., $1 75@3 50; dried 4@6c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 75@2 00; Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 18@20; Ball Butter 20@22.

CHEESE—9@10c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—14c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 50; Patent 7 00@7 50.

GRAIN—Corn 60@63; oats 40@45; barley 75c.

HAY—$15 00@17 00.

STRAW—loose $5@6; pressed $6@10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey, 18@ 20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs., 5½ cts.; between 80 and 90 lbs., 6 cts.; under 80 lbs., 6¼ cts.; bull and stags, 4½ cts.; calf skins, 10 cts.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $2 00.

LARD—Tierce 7½@8; Dom. 8@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 65@68; rye 85@90.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, choice, 60@65 cts., 1 25 @1 50 per barrel; cabbages, 2c per lb.; squash, 2c per lb.; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork salt pork 8@9c; fowls 12@14c; spring lambs 18@20; mutton 6@7; veal 7@8; chickens 16@18; Turkeys 18c; round hogs 5½@6c.

SHORTS—1½ cents per lb.

GROUND FLASTER—Sells at $6 00@6 50. The market for beans has ruled steady and higher than usual, and the supply of butter is liberal with the demand fair. There has been a fairly steady tone to the egg market during the week, with present selling figures 14c per doz. Potatoes are scarce and firm at quotations. Veal is ruling lower. Spring lambs are coming in freely and in fair demand.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 6

APPLES—Green, per bbl., $2 50@3 00; evaporated, 8@11c; dried Western, 4@5c; do sliced, 4½@5c.

BEANS—Pea, $2@2 25 for choice family; Vermont, 2 30@2 35 per lb.; creamery, 22@ 25c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 75@1 85; Yellow Eyes, 1 90@2 00.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 10@13c; N. Y. Factory, 12@13c.

COAL—Scranton Egg, $5 50@6 00.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3 25@3 50; Spring X and XX, $3 00@3 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $4 75@5 00; Roller Michigan, $5 00@5 75; St. Louis and Winter Patents, $6 00@6 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $3 25@3 50; bank, $2 50@3 00; Scaled Herring per box, 14@ 16c; Mackeral per bbl., Shore No. 1, $18 00 @20 00.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 63c; oats, 47c; cotton seed, car lots, $26 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $30 00; sacked bran, car lots, $17 75@18 25; sacked bran, bag lots, $19 00@20 00; middlings, car lots, $20 00@ $3 00; middlings, bag lots, $21 00@24 00.

LARD—Pure tierce, 7¾@8c per lb.; pertub, 7¾@8c; pail, 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 16@18c; chickens, 18@20c; hams, 12@13c; pork, 14@15c; lobsters, 60c per lb.; extra beef, @11 50@ 12 00; pork backs, @16 00@16 50; clear, $15 00@15 50; hams, 10½@11c; covered, 13@14c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Market Beef.—Receipts of cattle 670; extra, 5 00@5 50; first quality, 7 00@7 50; second quality at 5 00@6 50; third quality at $4 00@4 50.

Store Cattle—Working Oxen per pair at $100@225; milch cows and calves at $25@48; Farrow cows at $15@31; fancy $50@80; yearlings $10@20; two years old at $14@30; three years, $26@43.

Sheep—Receipts 7,619. Western fat Swine, live, 4¾@5; Northern dressed hogs at 5¼@6¼.

Sheep and Lambs—receipts 4163. Sales of Sheep in lots at 2 00@4 50 each; extra 5 00@6 00, Veal Calves 3½@5½c.

At Leeds Junction, Monday as the Farmington car was attached to the train, Mr. Huse of Rochester, N. Y., who was in the water-closet, was thrown through the window and had his shoulder dislocated and an artery cut in the wrist.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

APPLES—Green, per bbl., @2 50@3 00.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 60@1 65 per bush.; Pea, hand picked, $1 70@1 75.

BUTTER—Best, 23@24c. per lb.; fair to good, 17@18; good, 20@21c per lb.

EGGS—13c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 38c per bush; corn, 68@70. Rye, @13@14 per ton; pressed @14@15.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 40@ 45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork. Round hog per lb. 6@6½; fowl per lb. 10@14c; chickens, 13@17c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Cattle—Receipts 5300 head; shipments 2600 head; steady; steers at 4 80@5 80; stockers and feeders 3 00@4 90; Texans 4 00@5 00.

Hogs—receipts 17,500 head; shipments 5600 hd; slow; rough packing, 4 00@4 25; packing and shipping 4 25@4 45; light 4 20 @4 50; skips 3 50@4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 4700 head; shipments, 1800 head; good firm; inferior to fair at 2 75@3 50; medium at 3 75@4 25; good to choice at 4 20@4 85.

The Madison *Bulletin*, a neatly printed and well edited local sheet, made its first appearance last week. It will be published weekly at Madison, Me.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS. The Cumberland County Agricultural Society will offer the following special premiums for the season of 1885:

Section 1.—For the best system of farm improvement, first, $25, second $15, third $10.

Sect. 2.—For the best system of farm accounts, to include the actual income and expenses of the farm, first $10, second, $5, third $10.

Sect. 3.—For the best experiment in feeding steers for beef between 14 and 20 years of age, first $10, second $5, third $10.

All competitors must be residents of the county and must make entry to A. L. Dennis and general farm management by actual experiment, first, $25, second $15, third $10.

All competitors in section 1 must file their statements of what they desire to compete for, in improvements or general farm management, at the time of making their examination.

In section 2, the awards shall be based upon that system of farm accounts which most simply and accurately represents the business of the farm for the year, and in this case the books of accounts shall constitute the requisite report to the society.

The committee will visit the competitors for section 1 and 3, for examination at such times as they may think advisable.

In section 3, competitors will weigh the daily rations, weigh the steers each week or month, keep an accurate account, and record every particular connected with them.

Competitors must certify to the truth of their statements before some officer of the society or justice of the peace, and return them to the society on or before November 1, 1885.

FIRES IN MAINE. House 610 Congress street, Portland, occupied by Cyrus F. Davis as a fine art store, was damaged, Tuesday morning, by a fire in the rear and by water. The loss is six hundred dollars on the building and stock and insurance. The contents of the room were saved without damage. The loss is covered by insurance.——Dennison's bookstore in Brunswick, was damaged $1000 by fire, Tuesday.——The large barn buildings of Cyrus Tupper at Starks, were burned Friday night with five tons of hay and fifteen bushels of grain. The loss is estimated at $1,000 to $1,500. Insured for $700. The cause of the fire was the breaking of a kerosene lantern.——The cooper shop of Hopkins and Crawford, Bangor, was burned Wednesday morning. Their loss is $500, which is partially insured.——The dwelling houses of Thomas Wescott and Joseph Steeles of Farmington, were entirely destroyed by fire the 17th ult. The fire caught from a defective chimney in Wescott's house and the wind blew sparks on Steele's barn. The houses were worth $800 each and insured $500 each.

Married.

In this city, May 5, by Rev. J. S. Gledhill, Charles S. Sawtelle to Miss Hattie Alice E. Sawtelle, both of Augusta.

In Gloucester, April 29, Andrew G. Lewis to Mrs. Cora B. McLucas, both of Rockland.

In Bucksport, April 30, Daniel Britton to Kate F. Douglass, both of Bucksport.

In Boothbay, April 27, Hiram M. Huston of Hallowell, to Mary E. Dodge of Boothbay.

In Charlotte, April 15, George W. Kelsey of Calais, to Ella M. Swan of Charlotte.

In Camden, April 13, George O. Hatch to Addie F. Merrill, both of Camden.

In Lincolnville, April 25, Everett L. Wade to Abbie F. Alexander, both of Lincolnville.

In Lincolnville, April 25, Clarence P. Wortman to Clara H. Waise, both of Damariscotta.

In Rockland, April 26, Charles H. Carroll, Jr., of Warren, to Mary A. McDonald of Rockland.

In Hollis, William Dunn of Ida B. Johnson, both of Dayton.

In Newburgh, April 13, George E. Grant of Newburgh, to Mary E. Harmon of Bangor.

In Rockland, April 21, A. H. Brown of Thomaston, to Kate Hall of Rockland; April 25, Daniel O'Connell to Ada M. Farrington; April 25, Alden U. McLain to Jennie Vinal; April 25, George W. Kimball to Mary Metcalf, both of Rockland.

In Raymond, April 25, John O. Berry of Raymond, to Ella M. Hall of Casco.

In South Framingham, Mass., April 19, Edward Hall of Framingham, to Miss Annie M. Strout of Foxcroft, Me.

In South Gardiner, April 27, Lucius S. Hall of Gardiner, to Clara E. Rose of Rockland.

In Sherman, April 19, Joseph D. Young of Sherman, to Jennie A. Dunn of Auburn.

In Sweden, April 15, William M. Flint to Ellen M. Plaisted, both of Sweden.

In Union, April 15, Wm. Hall of Appleton, to Viola A. Thompson of Union.

In Vassalboro, April 25, John G. Greene of Vassalboro, to Maggie A. Rollins of Augusta.

In West Bath, April 19, Joseph A. Snow to Minnie E. Wing of Lemast.

In Winslow, April 25, Jeremiah Colson of Winslow, to Mary M. Averill of Frankfort.

Died.

In this city, April 27, Thaddeus W. Foss, aged 66 years, 10 months; May 1, Mary Ann Bean, aged 72 years.

In Bangor, May 1, Esther Jackson Hammett, wife of Joseph Curtis; April 21, Mabel E., daughter of Alfred and Adelaide Torricelli, aged 10 years.

In Bucksport, April 25, Hannah Hanson, aged 85 years, 6 months; April 26, Thomas A. Crane, aged 75 years, 1 month.

In Bath, April 30, Charles H. Whitehouse, aged 36 years, 10 months; May 1, Capt. Samuel Hussey, aged 79 years.

In Bridgton, April 13, Isaac Stiles, aged about 75 years.

In Boothbay, April 19, Mrs. Nancy Auld, aged 73 years.

In Bermuda, April 20, Wm. W. Jackson of Portland, Me., late mate of barque John F. Rothbone, aged 29 years, 10 months.

In Bradford, May 1, John F. Wilson, aged 40 years, 3 months.

In Brewer Village, April 29, Daniel Sargent, aged 71 years.

In Bar Harbor, April 21, Col. W. F. Holland, aged 56 years, 10 months.

In China, April 25, William Robinson, aged 68 years.

In Clinton, April 19, Mrs. Harriet B. Heath, formerly of Bath, aged 72 years; April 25, Samuel S. Foster, aged 80 years, 6 months.

In Calais, April 22, Deacon B. Kelley, aged 88 years, 3 months.

In Cushing, April 23, Louis U. Freeman, aged 32 years, 5 months; April 24, Hiram L. Hawkes, aged 80 years, 5 months.

In Palmyra, April 23, Benjamin F. Farnham, aged 77 years, 7 months.

In Fryeburg, April 15, Thomas A. Flint, aged 50 years.

In Gardiner, April 25, Benaiah, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnson, aged 2 years, 5 months.

In Portland, Mrs. Rosalind, aged about 45 years; April 21, Laurena M., daughter of Capt. Byron and Clara Jane Sawyer, aged 5.

In Hallowell, May 3, Dr. J. De Wolf Smith, aged 73 years. He was born in Bristol, Me., Nova Scotia, and a resident of Hallowell for the last forty-five years.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humors, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A good, SMART, PRACTICAL FARMER and his wife. One without children preferred. Must be an American, a Protestant, and one who understands and appreciates neatness, and all that pertains to the duties of a New England farmer. Good reference required as to character, etc. Such a one can work, sell the milk, collect bills and keep correct accounts. For particulars, address

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STOVER is the easiest running Windmill made. Has less machinery, fewer oiling places and requires less attention than others. Has been established 15 years and is fully warranted. For catalogues and circulars, address

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13t35

Maine Farmers,

and especially the successful ones, are, as a rule, a hard working, industrious class. Such is the nature of our soil that a great amount of labor, chopping, clearing, ploughing, hauling stone, &c., is necessary to insure success. All these duties are wearing to the system, and many of them bring on KIDNEY DISEASE, and they find themselves afflicted with PAIN in BACK, DRAWING DOWN PAIN often extending from the middle of the thigh, SCANTY and HIGH COLORED URINE, with many other ills that tend to make life a burden. Sometimes a man will be free for years, and then a sudden strain while picking bags or plowing, will bring on the disease at once. RESTLESS NIGHTS, constant WEARINESS, TROUBLED APPETITE, NERVOUSNESS, FRETFULNESS, and that great American disease "the blues," take possession.

Maine Farmers

And Wives

are also troubled with BILIOUSNESS. This is caused by a torpid state of the Liver. The liver secretes the bile, and if it be in poor working order, the bile is absorbed into the system and causes the FROMACH, and the first symptom of being discovered, and the foul gases cause SICK HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, HEART BURN, WEAK SENSATIONS, as well as CONSTIPATION. When the food is not digested it POISONS the BLOOD, and HUMORS, BOILS, RINGWORMS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, CANCERS, and ULCERS appear in various parts of the body. If you desire good health, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood with Brown's Sarsaparilla, and all forms of Kidney, Liver and Blood Disease COMPLETELY ERADICATED from the system by Brown's Sarsaparilla. Be taken in addition to the following testimonials showing what

BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla

is doing.

Mr. Frank Colbath, Exeter, Me., paid hundreds of dollars without getting any help. He was cured of his Kidney and Liver Disease by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

David Andrews, Esq., of Stetson, Me., was cured of serious case of scrofula by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Josiah Harden of Stetson, Me., had Kidney Disease, was cured by Brown's Sarsaparilla, and says Brown's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine he ever took.

Mrs. Mary E. Swan of Stetson, Me., says she prepared this wonderful medicine.

Brown's Sarsaparilla is a boon to mankind," writes Mr. Samuel Sinclair from Stetson, Me. Mr. Sinclair had Kidney Disease, and was cured by Brown's Sarsaparilla, made so by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. John E. Booth, Deputy Sheriff, Penobscot County, was cured of Biliousness by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

Brown's Sarsaparilla cured my Kidney Disease.—H. F. Hart, Holden, Me.

Mrs. John Canty of Glenburn, was cured of General Debility, caused by over work.

"A remarkable cure of Kidney and Liver trouble," is what the neighbors of Mr. Wm. J. Flye of Stetson, Me., say when they speak of what Brown's Sarsaparilla did for him.

Mrs. Thomas Hall of Glenburn, had a tumor, Brown's Sarsaparilla has greatly reduced it in size in six weeks.

"Brown's Sarsaparilla is bound to have a place in this world."—Piscataquis Observer, Dover, Me.

Walter Clark, Druggist, W. Buxton, Me., says Brown's Sarsaparilla is highly spoken of in his part of the State.

Sanford Philbrick, No. 1 Dutton St., had consumption. He was given up last winter, was cured by Brown's Sarsaparilla, and can be seen on the streets any day.

Walter Brown, Deputy Sheriff, says Brown's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful spring medicine.

Mrs. C. L. Cummings, wife of the Deputy Sheriff at Patten, was cured of Erysipelas by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Twinam, an old lady, aged 80 years, was cured of Kidney Disease. Mrs. Twinam lives in Waltham, Hancock Co. This is a splendid testimony as to the power of Brown's Sarsaparilla.

These are only samples of the

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Freedom.

BY LURA BELL.

Chained here upon my couch of pain
By pitiless disease,
Seeing no ending ship of fate,
Across the restless seas,
Pressed within four walls I pause
To count my hoarded gain;
To drain the drops of recompense
From the wrung heart of pain.

In other lands I may not roam,
Nor pluck the edelweiss
From mountains where the Alpine horn
Betrays the sun's last kiss.
But yet to fancy I may go
With men of song and story,
And watch from treasured shadowlands
The sunset's olden glory

I cannot mingle in the whirl
Of pleasure's airy mass;
Nor low with fashion's votaries
Where Fame's bright torches blaze,
Nor even with the humble throng
Who kneel in reverend prayer.
To him who finds the mysteries
Of earth, and sea, and air.

But ah! the soul hath other wealth
Than follows sea or shore;
She has a temple broad and high
Inscribed "forevermore."
And in her temple, sweetest songs
Have poured from harps of pain—
Sweet echoes happier hosts have sought
But never found again.

Our Story Teller.

THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK.

CHAPTER I.

There are three girls in our family, Constance, Juliet and Ismay, and I is I, Juliet, who am writing this history. I believe—may be mistaken—that looks have a great influence over some people's fate. If I had been a good-looking as both my youngest sister, I should now be Mrs. Lorraine, instead of a forlorn maiden, gazing hopelessly towards a solitary future. But perhaps matters may improve as time goes on; the wound in my heart may heal and my feelings become blunted. Just now I feel very sore.

Constance is my senior by four years. She married, and very well, the year after she came out. I was fifteen at the time and little Ismay only twelve, and the next five years were the happiest period of my life. The Lorraines were our oldest and dearest friends, and Ismay and I studded with the girls under the same governess at their house. My father was the squire of the village where we lived, Mr. Lorraine was the rector, and there was no other families of any consequence within five miles.

I think I began to live my life when I was sixteen. It was October; Guy Lorraine had left Rugby and was going into residence at Cambridge. We young ones had been spending a month at the sea-side under Fraulein's protection, but the holidays were at an end now, and I felt somewhat gloomy as I wandered alone in the rectory garden. To lose Guy, and begin lessons to-morrow! It was too bad.

I was a medium-sized girl in those days, with a round face and a tremendous mass of fair hair, blue eyes and a decidedly *retrousse* nose. I remember that October gloaming so distinctly. The scarlet geraniums in the parterre were all ablaze. It was a last flicker before winter. The Gloire de Dijon roses bloomed everywhere and stocks and asters made a brave show, but a feeling of autumn and decay hovered in the air and the leaves on the trees were changing hue rapidly.

I was clad in my usual white flannel frock, somewhat dilapidated (and one of Guy's straw hat, which I had taken out of the hall. As I stood by the dial on the lawn, a white figure loomed in at the gate and made for me. Of course it was Guy. He was a wonderfully handsome boy, tall, slight and dark, with clear cut features and an eagle nose. I had always admired him immensely; I am an artistic soul and worship beauty. That evening I felt painfully conscious of looking a fright and I began to straighten my crumpled frock and push back my curly, tousled wig.

"Don't do that, Ju," said Guy, as he approached. "I like you ever so much better when you look untidy."

"Then you must like me always."

"I do six days out of seven, Sunday's an exception."

"And I always look so nice on Sunday."

"Nice! You're a perfect object, with your hair in a tail and your best frock on. If you only knew what a contrast you are to Ismay; you'd leave your pew and come and sit with us."

"Indeed I wouldn't—I'd choose some one with, not you."

"You're jealous of Ismay and I don't wonder; but I'm not going to talk about her just now. Do you know I came home specially to see you?"

"I wondered what had made you leave the river so early, but I'm not surprised to hear that I was the attraction."

"You conceited monkey! I should enjoy boxing your ears, but I haven't time. I want to talk seriously."

I giggled outright, but he pulled my hand through his arm and we marched off in silence. After a minute's pause, I opened my mouth to speak, but he broke in suddenly.

"Ju, you know I'm going away to-morrow."

"Well?"

"Are you sorry?"

"No, I'm very glad. I hope you will come back improved. You require improvement."

"You tiresome creature!" he threw down my hand; "why won't you be serious?"

"I am serious. You're asking me very stupid questions and I'm answering them seriously."

"Oh, Juliet, why won't you understand? Don't you know I'm sorry to leave you."

I nodded. "Of course you are."

"And you must know the reason why, Ju. I'm fond of you."

"Yes, I know that, too."

"You're really past all endurance. Must I explain everything, just as if you were a baby. I'm not fond of you in that way."

"Which way?" I interrupted innocently.

Guy took me by the shoulders and shook me.

"You know what I mean perfectly well. I'm going to marry you."

I made a courtesy.

"I must really tell mother that I am provided for," I exclaimed; "she was very glad when Connie married, in her second season, but I've done a great deal better. Actually, Guy, I'm engaged two years before I'm out."

Guy was leaning against a tree looking very sulky.

"I'm quite in earnest," he growled, "but if you're only going to make fun of me, I'll go."

"You are going, that is to say, you're going to-morrow, but not just this minute, Guy."

"Oh, Juliet! and do you really love me?"

"I don't want to say yes, and I don't want to say no."

"But you won't go marrying any other fellow while I'm away?"

"There is no other fellow that I know of. I'll write and tell you if one turns up."

"And you're the sweetest girl in the world."

"Guy, I'm positively growing vain. I wish Fraulein thought the same."

"Will you ever be in earnest, Juliet? I know you'll never marry me when you're grown up. You make fun of everything and you will turn out a good-for-nothing flirt."

There was a pause and I tried to look forward into the future. I glanced at Guy. His dark eyes were melancholy, ludicrously so perhaps, but I was touched. He looked so sincere, and I felt unworthy of the adoration expressed so plainly in his face. I was perky, odious, and I hated myself.

"Are you sure you mean what you say?" I asked hesitatingly.

"Yes," he said simply, and I knew he was speaking the truth.

"And if you meet prettier and nicer girls than I am, you won't like them better than me?"

"You are the prettiest and nicest girl in the world."

"I don't want you to say that; I want you to promise never to love any one better than me."

"I shall never love any one half so well."

And so the romance of my life began. When I was seventeen, my father gave his consent to my engagement with Guy, and we were to be married when I was twenty. The course of my love ran very smoothly; Guy took honors at Cambridge in his third year; I was eighteen then and was taken to town for presentation. I stayed with Connie, but I made not the slightest sensation. I was not pretty and with one exception, I positively hated and feared the young men. I was *farouche* and conscious of being quite the plainest in the family. Little Ismay grew more beautiful every day.

CHAPTER II.

"How she is growing up!" It was Guy who spoke, and he was referring to little Ismay, who was crossing the stepping stones to come to us. I sat on the river bank and Guy lounged at my feet. Something in his voice made me glance down at him.

"She is the flower of the flock. Everyone says so. Far prettier than Connie."

"Then you don't include yourself in the beauty competition, Juliet?" And he laughed.

"I never thought of comparing myself with Connie, and she is nothing at the side of Ismay."

"But you are far away the best of the three, Ju."

"I feel annoyed at your remarks. I wish people would never allude to my looks; and above all that they wouldn't try to console me for my lack of beauty, by telling me that I am amiable, (which isn't true,) or that I have the beauties of the mind, or stuff of that sort."

Ismay came up and seated herself by Guy. Two more beautiful faces could not have been imagined. His, clear, dark and classical; her's equally perfect, with a complexion of pearls and roses, with golden hair and dark, grey, lustrous eyes.

"I hope I am not de trop," she said calmly, settling her muslin skirts, "but I thought Ju's voice sounded somewhat cross and I am come to make peace."

"More likely to create discord." I said impatiently. Guy looked up quickly and then murmured something about the golden apple.

"Do you remember Paris and the apple?" asked Ismay, looking straight into his eyes. "If I had been there, I think it would have been given to me." I was accustomed to hear such remarks as those every day, and I only laughed; but Guy had not seen much of Ismay during the last twelve months, and he stared with astonishment at the audacious beauty. She returned his gaze for a few seconds and then cast down her eyes. That was only acting. Whatever Ismay was, she was not shy.

I tried to talk to Guy as I did when we were alone. Then I used to chatter by the hour together, rigmarole he used to call it in a one-sided conversation on every imaginable topic, which I knew interested and amused him, although he rarely spoke, but was quite content to listen in silence. But I felt somehow constrained with that graceful, white figure before my eyes, and when I looked at Guy, he was looking at Ismay and had apparently forgotten me. I rose to my feet, abruptly.

"Where is Juliet going?" asked Ismay of Guy. He raised his eyes languidly.

"Are you tired of the river?"

"Yes," said I determined to go. He rose also.

"Aren't you coming, Ismay?"

"No, and I'm vexed with you for leaving me. It's nearly a year since I've seen anything of you and I wanted to hear all your news, where you've been and what you've done, and everything." She sat pouting on the bank and he stood irresolutely beside her.

"There's really no reason why you should dog my footsteps," I said magnanimously, "you'll have lots of everything worth telling. I am going home."

And home I went, and all the way I wondered what those two were talking about and mentally scolded myself for the unreasonable feeling of grief which had stolen into my heart on that summer day.

That same evening I went and sat alone upon the stone parapet overlooking the tennis lawn. I was alone for what seemed to me a very long time. The rosy afterglow melted into the blue, grey sky; the moon launched her silver boat and there a star flickered in the heavens. The corncrake was busy in the hayfields and the scent of the roses and honeysuckle in the verands stole through the soft air.

I think I looked nice that night; not beautiful, I could never be that; but as pretty as white frock, a white fresh face and a pearl necklace and my fair hair was twisted into a heavy loop. Guy's voice roused me from my reverie.

"You look charming, Ellen Terry as you sit there. Look up at me." He placed his hands on my shoulders and I looked into his eyes. He laughed and sat down beside me.

"You have a queer expression in your eyes to-night, Juliet. What is the matter?"

"I don't know. Something is going to happen."

He sighed impatiently.

"You seem very queer, too, Guy."

"Do you believe in love at first sight?"

"Yes, in romance, I do; but in real life, I think it is a mistake."

"Oh, I don't know—that's to say, I have, or rather I do love you, Juliet?"

"What a question!" I exclaimed indignantly, although I was half laughing. "If you wish me to say I'm in love with you, I shan't."

"I wish to heaven you were not!" he exclaimed vehemently.

The blood rushed into my cheeks, and I sprung up passionately. Before I had time to make my escape Guy threw his arms around me and kissed my lips over and over again. My head rested on his shoulder, and my eyes slowly filled with tears. No wonder I wept, though I knew not then that that was the last time that my love (mine, alas, no longer) would kiss me.

"Dearest Juliet," he whispered, "forgive me, darling. You know I love you better than any other woman."

"Except one," said a soft, clear voice close by. Guy dropped my hand, and I looked round with an uncomfortable sense of having been discovered in a ridiculous position.

It was Ismay. She looked lovelier than ever in the pale moonlight. Her face was that of an angel, and her white draperies enveloped her like a mist. She laughed gently at my look of dismay.

"I didn't mean what I said Ju, and I haven't been eavesdropping. I just sauntered up, and overheard the end of Guy's speech. It seemed only natural to make the remark that I did. It came in so well."

Guy said nothing. We three returned to the house together, Ismay talking to us both; I replied in an incoherent way, but he never said a word.

That night a dreadful fear crept into my heart, and until morning I lay awake staring hopelessly, blankly, at a terrible phantom, which grew clearer and more distinct every moment. And I had not even the comfort of being quite deceived.

Thank God that horrible state of uncertainty did not last very long. The agony of the next two days was almost too much for my endurance, but when the last, crushing blow fell, it was not so painful as those frightful doubts. It stunned me, but I knew the worst; there was nothing, evil or good, that could touch my heart after that.

Let me pass over the next forty-eight hours. I said I was ill and remained in my own room. I refused to see Ismay; she made my head ache, I said. On the evening of the second day I went out. It was growing dark, and I crouched down beside the balustrade in the Italian part of the garden, which was laid out in terraces. Below my balustrade was a bank sloped down some six feet or so to another terrace, and a garden seat was placed at the foot of this bank. I felt expectant. I was lying in wait. In my black dress and in the waning light no one could distinguish me in that shady corner, and there I waited. The night was very still. That hateful corncake was still croaking in the meadows, and I abhorred the perfume of roses that filled the air, for in my mind it raised up the vision of by-gone love and happiness. What mockery!

I had not long to wait. I heard voices in the distance, and soon two forms emerged from the shadow and came slowly toward the seat below my eyes. My heart beat thick and fast. I feared they might continue their walk, but no, they stopped, and Ismay, for it was she and Guy, seated themself. He stood a moment glancing round, and then threw himself at her feet.

"You are humble," she said, "you may all beside me if you wish, or perhaps you think that is your proper place?"

"Yes," he said, "you were made to be worshipped. I have read of such women, but never believed in them, and here I discover one in a little girl I have known all my life, and to whom I have hardly ever given a thought."

"Ah, Juliet occupied all your thoughts."

"Juliet!" he sighed, "yes, and she ought to occupy them to the end of time. There is not another girl in the world like my old love, and she is better than you, my goddess."

"And yet you love me best of all?"

"Who could blame me for loving you? I adore you. You are so beautiful and gracious. You are an angel, a Venus."

"But you remind me of both. You are neither saint nor sinner, but the most charming combination of both."

"If Juliet were here, she would say I was all sinner—no leaven of saintliness."

"Don't talk about Juliet. Let me think of you and of you only; the rest of my life must be devoted to her."

Through the gloom I heard Ismay's sobs. I could not see, it was so dark, but I knew that he was kissing her and bidding her farewell forever, and each endearing, tender epithet cut my heart like a knife. Slowly and noiselessly I rose from my cramped position, stole silently along the terrace to the steps, descended softly, and stood beside them without either being aware of my presence.

"And now, good-bye for ever, dearest," said Guy, and he would have risen and left her, but she clung to him and sobbed convulsively, "you must remember Juliet; I am bound to her."

"You are not!" Could that be my voice? It sounded strange and far away. "For the last two days I have suspected this scene. Guy Lorraine, you are free. I am thankful that I have found out this change in your love in time to escape a fearful fate. Good-bye!"

I turned to go, but he sprang toward me and caught my hand.

"Juliet, you are angry!"

"No, I am relieved."

"Then you never loved me?" He spoke breathlessly, eagerly, a note of joy in his voice, and my heart stood still. How anxious he was to believe that all my love, my tenderness and devotion, had been nothing—as his love, nothing.

"No, I never loved you." I replied slowly, and as I uttered that lie, it turned and went slowly away, and he breathed a long, deep sigh of relief. Some-one had a word to Ismay, or she to me, for I know my sister knew my falsehood, and my secret is safe in her keeping.

They were married, and they are happy, at least she is. Sometimes I look up and see Guy's eyes fixed on me in a way which recalls the past, but that is only my foolish imagination, for surely he can only look back with amusement to the time when he preferred me to the Flower of the Flock.

"Hello, Smith! Suppose a man marries his first wife's step-sister's aunt, what relation is he to her?" "First wife—step-sister's aunt—or—let's see—I don't know. "Bright fellow. He's her husband."

"How shall I get a valuable cyclopœdia free?" asks a subscriber. There are a good many ways, but unless he can get one given to him, he had better go without it. It is not safe to steal less than $1,000,000 nowadays.

"Yes," said the dude, as he gathered himself up, "the hardest thing about roller skating is the floor."

Young Folks' Column.

[We shall hereafter omit from the headings of these little letters the words, "For the Young Folks' Column," so as to give more room. All the contributions are original, and are written specially for this column. Ed.]

How Benny Was "April Fooled."

"Hurrah!" shouted little Benny,
"I've not been fooled to-day,
Though Johnny and May and Jenny
Have tried in every way."

"Go into the shed," said mother,
"And bring some wood for me."
And away went little Benny,
Laughing aloud with glee.

"Ah, what is that, little Benny,
Perched so high up on the wall?"
Benny's bright eyes have espied it,
The feathery little ball.

"It's a little brown owl," cried Ben,
As he climbed over the wood
And across a bit of timber,
Till close to the owl he stood.

A potato filled with feathers—
Just that and nothing more.
And Johnny and May and Jenny
Were peeping out the door.

Down over the wood climbed Benny,
But not a word said he,
But Johnny and May and Jenny,
They laughed aloud with glee.

So. Norridgewock. JEANNE.

I think the editor is very good to let us have a column to write in. I am a farmer's girl and my father keeps one horse, two cows and sixteen sheep. I have a lamb and brought her up by hand. I can drive a horse, harness and unharness, and milk a cow. I help keep house for father and three brothers, the youngest is three years old. I have knit some edging, and can do all other kinds of knitting. I went to school last winter and have a very nice teacher. My father was the first man that ever burnt a chopping in our town. He was in the war three years and never got his once, and he was sick. He has to work very hard, and I think it makes him grow old very fast. VIOLA P.

Aroostook.

DEAR FARMER: The answer to Jennie M. Harmon's riddle is Jonah in the whale's belly. I will send one: There was a little wooden boy who sat on a clock, and every time he heard the clock strike he bowed his head; how many times did he bow his head in twenty-four hours? I tried Abbie Hardy's edging, it was real pretty. I will send a pattern, it is narrow but simple: Cast on 7 stitches. 1st row. Three plain, over, narrow, over twice, 3 plain. 2d row. Three plain, purl one, two plain, over, narrow, one plain. Third row. Slip one, two plain, over, narrow, 4 plain. 4th row, Cast off 2 stitches, 3 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain. EFFIE B. SMITH.

Presque Isle.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: In answer to Retta's question, how high is Mt. Ktahdin, I will say it is 5,385 feet. And Mt. Chase, which is near-by, the boys and girls have in a lifetime of suffering—is SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. I clears the head and throat so thoroughly that when taken in the morning or either there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking and spitting to follow. It is an unsurpassed cleanser of voice and respiratory organs."

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PITTSFIELD, MASS., March, 1884.

Dr. David Kennedy:

DEAR SIR:—I have a right to know, and I desire the public to know my experience with Gravel and your "FAVORITE REMEDY." I am a carpenter by trade, and have been subject to Gravel for a lifetime of suffering—is SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. I clears the head and throat so thoroughly when taken in the morning or either there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking and spitting to follow. It is an unsurpassed cleanser of voice and respiratory organs."

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"Maryland, My Maryland."
"Trusty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble sons."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and
"My wife!"
"Who!"
"Was a very pretty blonde!"
Twenty years ago, became
"Sallow!"
"Hollow-eyed!"
"Withered and aged!"
Before her time, from
"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of billousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had
"Lost!"
"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be *more pretty wives* if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain.

C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

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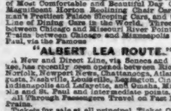

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